

ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

by:
Wolter Bambang

Faculty of Economics and Business,
 International Business Administration (IBA) Program
 University of Sam Ratulangi Manado
 e mail: bambuluwolter@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

The college is known as the last stage in education standard that prepare students to enter the professional world, but the facts show the practice of unethical behaviour is actually popular. No wonder so many human resources resulting moral defect. The fact is clearly indicates a step backward in education. As a place of learning and training in preparing qualified human resources, character, and ethics in their respective fields, then education should start to fix this conditions. Research objectives are: (1) to know the existence of violations of ethics in education occur in the environment, to describe students dealing with ethical violations in education, and to investigate the reasons behind students in International Business Administration (IBA) program commit to acts violations of ethics in education. Theories supporting research are academic integrity and academic misconduct and ethical behaviour. The informants are adjusted to the needs of the research that they are directly involved in educational activities in IBA program that is lecturers, students and staff. Result and conclusion is there is violation of ethics in education at IBA program.

Key words: *academic integrity and academic misconduct, ethical behaviour.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the development of era has brought a major change in terms of human life also has significant impact on human way of thinking. Era has offering convenience but also provide a lot of difficulties that force people to do something until to the point that is not fair. Look backward to the past, where every action is considered by the truth began to look no further at this time. This development also erodes a key principle of human existence which became the standard of human thought and consideration before doing something it is called ethics. Ethics has become fundamental thing in the way of human thinking in considering whether or not an action before doing so. It means that ethics is the moral principles of humans. Ethics suggest people to consider the moral values before doing anything. As it has been seen lately, the issues related to ethics have been continuous daily news that happens in everyday life. Ethics also speak in a broader perspective as well as the ethical implications within the different scope such as, social, political, legal, economic, religious and educational. People should consider an action before making a decision to carry out an action, it is human ethics principles. Talk about ethics will not simply just by some of the reviews because ethics itself is a broad science and covers all aspects of human life.

No wadays, people begin to erode the value of ethics and utilize knowledge. Some cases have provided evidence. Someone is based on the principle of humanity is guilty of an act can be made lawful by manipulation of ethical principles, in science and human ingenuity can be violated for reasons that can be accepted as well. It means that the value of ethics will continue to erode. Looking on these cases, some scientists trace far backward to see where the failure is currently happening in people lives. There are many opinions regarding ethical violations that found. However, the outline can be seen that it is rooted in education. For mal and non-formal educational system is very important in shaping attitudes, thoughts and personal character. There also something that interest to discuss is ethics do not really implied in education. As for the functions of education as a place where the people learn about whole things in a life that directly become important things for their future, very close related to the ethics itself. It can be concluded that all the knowledge, experience and expertise gained during the training will be the basis for human in future. However, ethics in education gives many facts that

showing contrast to its existence. It means that education is not really upholding ethics and certainly adversely affects the elements in it, including learners. Education even indirectly supports multiple actions which basically wrong but by law for various reasons that can be accepted by a rational of human being.

The college is known as the last stage in education's standard that prepared students to enter the professional world, but the facts show there are the practice is actually popular. No wonder so many human resources resulting moral defect. The fact is clearly indicates a step backward in education. As a place of learning and training in preparing qualified human resources, character, and ethics in their respective fields, then education should start to fix this condition. Ethics violations that occur at this time should be a serious matter to evaluate in education, and more specifically in Indonesia to immediately act upon. Therefore, in principle, as a student in the process prepared to enter the professional world is aware about the moral and clean in thought and behaviour, as can be a figure for nation's future, becomes a destroyer because ethics itself was do not "lived" since being in education. However, the facts have shown that the actual condition of the existence of ethics in the world of education and more specifically in a place where students gain knowledge. It is very interesting to explore education process and try to compare with the correct regulatory and ethical standards found many irregularities.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Academic Integrity and Academic Misconduct

Academic misconduct is a part of academic integrity. In a sense, a result of academic dishonesty and violates the academic standards. Academic integrity itself is a moral principle that should be implemented in education. The miraculous example of academic misconduct is as follows: plagiarism examination malpractices (Ikechi K S and Akanwa U N 2012), cheating (Musa A et al. 2012), inscriptions and bringing of foreign materials into examination hall, falsification, academic dishonesty and also lecturers undertake to make student thesis (Ikechi and Akanwa, 2012). Rowland M L (2013) suggested that incidents of cheating, corruption, dishonesty, fraud, and ethical violations both in the workplace and in higher and professional education are pervasive and increasingly being reported in the mainstream media and via the internet.

Ethical Behaviour

Mc Shane and Ginow (2008) in Musa A et al. (2012) defined ethics as the study of moral principles or values that determine whether actions are right or wrong and outcomes are good or bad. Thorne (1998) as cited by Armstrong M B et al. (2002: 2) proposed a model that integrates James Rest's Four-Component Model of ethical behaviour with the tenets of virtue ethics theory, namely: moral sensitivity (interpreting the situation, relating how various actions would affect the parties concerned, imagining cause-effect chains of events, and being aware that there is a moral problem when it exists), moral judgment (judging which action would be most justifiable in a moral sense), moral motivation (the degree of commitment to taking the moral course of action, valuing moral values over other values, and taking personal responsibility and for moral outcomes), and moral character (persisting in a moral task, having courage, overcoming fatigue and temptation, and implementing subroutines that serve a moral goal).

Previous Research

Musa A et al. (2012) found that most of the respondents strongly agreed that violation of university regulations and academic cheating are considered as unethical behaviours. Becker D A and Ustad I (2007) found that females may be more influenced by potential sanctions and may be more prone to obey social rules as long as they have no special reason or justification for acting unethically, however, females will act unethically when they are able to make excuses for themselves about why it is acceptable to break laws or rules, or when they fail to see the consequences of their actions as important. Batool S et al. (2011) revealed that factors such as gender, cumulative grade point average (CGPA), work ethics, type behaviour, competitive achievement striving, and self-esteem mean significantly influence the prevalence of cheating.

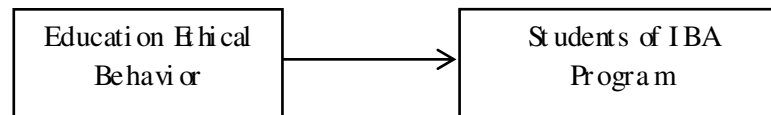


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

This study will be conducted in descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Sekaran (2009, 105), descriptive study is undertaken in order to ascertain and be able to describe the characteristics of the variables of interest in a situation. In the analysis, qualitative research used is more descriptive-analytic meaning performed overall interpretation of the content, which should be systematically. As explained in Sekaran and Bougie (2009), qualitative data are in form of words, for examples are interview notes, transcripts or focus groups, answers to open ended questions, transcriptions of video recordings and like. Mick et al. (2005: 2) argued that the advantage of qualitative methods in exploratory research is that use of open-ended questions and it gives participants the opportunity to respond in their own words, also open-ended questions have the ability to generate responses that are: meaningful and culturally salient to the participant, unanticipated by the researcher, rich and explanatory in nature.

Place and Time of Research

This study will be conducted at the University Sam Ratulangi Manado specifically to students in International Business Administration (IBA) program. This study will be conducted in a vulnerable period of two months between June - July 2013.

Research Instrument

The main instrument on qualitative research is the researcher. The researcher uses several tools as to assist the interview such as; writing tools, diary book and recorder. There is no limitation for sample on qualitative research. Number is important but the more important thing is the information that researcher get from the Informant through interview. The information is important data in conducting the qualitative research.

Sources of Data

Therefore, to obtain valid data, the data will be taken directly from the people in the neighbourhood who are willing to study objects become informants. Informants are people who are willing to provide the information needed for research. Informants drawn from the environment in which the research carried out. The selection criteria of the informants is adjusted to the needs of the research that they are directly involved in educational activities in International Business Administration (IBA) program students, lecturers and staff. The data from qualitative studies often derives from face-to-face interviews, focus groups or observation and so tends to be time consuming to collect. As for the process of data collection in qualitative research will use three types of data capture techniques (Mick Net al. (2005: 2), namely: Participant observation, In-Depth Interviews, and Focus Groups. Each method is particularly suited for obtaining a specific type of data.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and collate the data obtained through interviews and observations by way of organizing data into categories, describing the units into the patterns and put them together in the form of choosing which data is most important, which is needed to support research. In this qualitative research, the research actually began in the appointment of a research problem or since formulated. That means it has been done before entering the object, when the object and after exploring objects outside. And will continue until the writing of research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

Observations Data Display

Observations is the activity of monitoring view watching and describe the circumstances that happened on the field/ research object in this case in the educational environment in International Business Administration (IBA) Program. In addition to seeing the overall activities and events, observations also present data from masking or discussions with some community members of IBA. Observations have been made since the final examination began, simultaneously to support the description of the present data relates. Data findings will be presented along with the underlying reasons for such action, as well as to support the formulation of research problems.

Table 1. Table of Data Observations Results

No	Educational Unethical acts	Reasons
1	Plagiarism	Lazy, do not want to do something for a lot of times
	Cheating (Electronic cheating and Miss cheating)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make something easier to do - To get good grades
2	Group examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work in effective time make something easier to do - To get good grades
3	Bringing notes into examinations hall	Make sure own self can pass the examinations with good grades
4	Falsification (Value Transcript, Signature, and Identity)	Passing some requirements
5	Inscriptions	Urgently, best answer preparations, good grades
6	Collusions	Make something easy to do
7	Student ask other to make thesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afraid own self cannot make thesis - Using money to get good thesis and also grades
8	Paying for grades	Find for good / higher grades

Source: Data Processed, 2013

Observations made by observing activity that took place during the educational activities within the International Business Administration and some related symptoms. The activities during the observation include discussions with students and staff and more importantly the students of IBA itself. The findings that have been collected during the observation, according to table above present plagiarism and cheating dominate. And several other findings such as inscriptions, falsifications, paying for grades and students who pay other students to make a thesis. As good students, employees and faculty who are within the scope of the IBA, no doubt is the people who understand ethics. Either structured or unstructured in relation to ethics education. Based on what has been observed and found, the violations of ethics in education occurred in IBA Program.

In-Depth Interview Data Display

The following findings are the result of data obtained from in-depth interview that lasted for 2 weeks. The presentation of data will be done in two main approaches, namely the action seen in the environment and the actions taken. This is done in the process of reducing the data required and the ease in classifying data founded. Informant 1 is IBA student, batch 2012. When ask about ethics, informant 1 has a different views of it. He said that ethics is the moral standard of a person in considering everything before doing so. Informant 1 said that he did not really know the overall conditions in IBA, but informant 1 claimed have seen the ethical violations that occurred around. Informant 1 describes his opinion by saying "ethics violations sometimes can be lawful". It means that such violations identified as something that happened in IBA since long time ago. As for the informant 1 said his opinion on the question that whether the informant 1 ever did this action. Informant 1

ans were in some violations also did it and feel that it is permitted. He also argued that ethical violations within the IBA are left without any restrictions to reduce it. Violation of ethics in education is really happening in IBA.

Informant 2 is a student of IBA batch 2012. As the latest generation, the views and thoughts on ethics education practices faced with the real environment is done, it is necessary to be information in the study. Informant 2 understand very well about ethics in the broadest sense. He said that ethics is everything that is good and lawful. Then when someone crosses the line is called a violation of ethics. Informant 2 found ethical violations in education have been around since a very long time. In fact it happens at every level of education. Informant 2 also a student involved in several cases such as plagiaris mand cheating. He also claimed ever see the same scenery every day are done by the other and without any sense of guilty. Informant 2 found ethical go fadng in human life, especially the students. Ethics violations actually occur in IBA.

Informants 3 is a student of IBA batch 2010. According to the informant 3, ethics is a principle matter that important to be discussed again as look at the situation and related conditions of this study showing contrast fact. Regarding the question of whether ethics violations occur in the IBA, informant 3 say 'it should not ask again' because it was an open secret. It says that the situation has become a common thing. Informant 3 also gave the opinion that would be a background of these actions. Informant 3 argues that every student has different reasons, but in general these reasons lead to the same goal is getting a good value. Informant 3 also said that he has done and often participate in some of the ethical violations. Thus we can conclude that ethical violations in educations also occurred in IBA.

Informant 4 is the IBA student batch 2010. According to informant 6, ethics is an important part separate from real life human and should appreciate it. Informant 6 said that educational ethics violations have been and will continue to take place because it is not addressed explicitly. Responding to the questions about ethics violations and the reasons behind, informant 7 answering 'everything was done to get better value'. Informant 4 admitted directly witnessed these violations occurred among IBA students. So thus violations of ethics in educations occur among the students of IBA.

Informant 5 is student who has graduated from IBA. The information obtained from informant 5 as a growing issues today is the lecture that makes a student thesis. Looking at the actions taken, the violations appear more or less a similar offense and was quite describe the ethical violations are occurred. According to the informant, if acted upon it seriously then slowly ethics violations in education will be reduced. Informant 5 also said the actual conditions in education, especially IBA where such practices have become a habit. It can be concluded that the ethical violations in educational system also occurred IBA.

Informant 6 is student who has graduated from IBA. According to informant 6, cheating and plagiaris m have become a 'lifestyle'. Working together in the exams even very common place. Informants 6 suggested that ethics education has been there and held both formal and non-formal way of educations. So true that it is contrasted with the actions of humans are aware of ethical action. As in the study period, informant 6 gives an overview of where the informant directly witnessed this happening around the IBA itself and even informant 6 also claimed to have taken the action. Thus ethics violations in education occurred in IBA.

Informant 7 is IBA student batch 2010. According to informant 9, in these cases, lack of attention and rigor in addressing any existing breach a major factor underlying the occurrence of breach of ethics. Considerably beyond, students are given the opportunity to re-learn knowledge about ethics and how ethics should apply, in the early days of campus orientation. On several occasions informant 7 also explained the existence of ethics within every student. Ethics can be violated at any time for a good cause said informant 7. However, the most important thing to note is that the action in the educational environment occurred in IBA.

Informant 8 is a student of IBA batch 2010. According to the informant 8, each student will understand ethics education has therefore opened during the introduction of the campus. Indirectly own ethics should being rained in human beings. Seeing some successful actions summarized in the table above, the appearance is very dominant with some common actions such as plagiaris mand cheating, it can be said that true education ethics violations occurred in the educational environment of IBA. Some interesting findings such as for lecturers who offer value without following examination, means to pay the exam and students who pay grades are important information in support of the existence of the violation. Looking further, the information obtained from the informant 8 said that acts show that all elements of education are responsible of it. Not only students, but also among faculty and staff. Informants 8 also suggested that the presence of ethics in education continues to show

a state in which ethics itself will not be useful any more. Thus ethical violations occurred in the educational environment of IBA

Focus- Group Interview Data Display

Here are the results of the data obtained from focus group interviews consisting of 8 informants from different backgrounds and different batch. Data will be presented with two special symbols which will clarify the description of the research, an explanation of the statement that the informant had seen ethical violations occurred among students of IBA by looking directly done by other students, will give the identification number (1), and a further statement that the informant had done acts in violation of ethics in education will be given identification numbers (2).

Table 2 Focus- Group Interview Data Display

Descripti on	Unet hical acts in education	Sy mbol		Response
View ed (1) Do (2)	Cheating	1	2	Violations of ethics in educational occur in IBA institutions
	Inscriptions			
	Group examinations			
	Plagiarism			
	Lecturer offering grades without do the examinations by paying some money			
	Special connections			

Sources: Data Processed 2013

Informants in the focus group interview consisted of 8 people from different batches. All informants in the focus group said that the knowledge and understanding of ethics has always given both for mal and non-for mal. In this interaction, the informant gave the opinion that in the pronunciation of different sounds, but it has a similar meaning. Based on the main grouping 'View ed' and 'Do' as in the presentation of the data in the table above, education ethics violation does occur in the education sphere in International Business Administration. Some cases students appreciate are still the most frequent violations. The activity presents some findings such as lecturers offer value to be paid, until the action is classified as acts of thurgery. With the facts, then the existence of ethics educational will continue to erode even lost due to violations of ethics education is constantly increasing frequency occurred in the education sphere. With some explanations, opinions and answers of each informant, it was concluded that all of the magree that the ethics violations in education also occur in IBA

Discussion

From the information collected, either from in-depth interviews and focus-group interviews showed similar results. Some offense dominates, and is similar to the findings of information between one another informant. Given the same number of violations of the most common and miraculous other violations, in which the data has been through a reduction process to sort the data that is needed in which only take this type of action is considered a real violation occurs or witnessed by the informant and type of offense they have done either individually or in groups. Information will continue showing to get back on the review based on theories and growing issue. The miraculous violations are not included directly prohibited the campus, but it is own set of ethics, such action is a violation of ethics in education. Therefore, this research find information that supports which of the various generations of the informants in the in-depth interviews and focus groups to provide information that is also very relevant to the findings during observation. With the results of the three data collection process, very significant results refer to the theories and issues that develop. Then ethics violation does occur in the educational environment of International Business Administration (IBA) Program. As in this investigation, this research found a miraculous reasons and causes why ethical violations occurred and even continue to grow from day to day. The information obtained is explained in the concept of thinking are different from each other, but have the same goal that is 'to get better results'.

This research also tries to describe the findings of which will directly compare the data findings in field research that is observation and interview which will be integrated through a comparison with the results of the literature study and the issues that developed in several countries. The purpose of this comparative data is made to a limitation in determining the size of a study. Means any findings will be reduced based on whether a finding is important, as the issues raised successfully. Research thus is more specific and clear to understand. And for some of the findings beyond the literature will be separated with the label 'new findings'. Thus is the data comparison table of field research and literature study.

These all findings is taken from literature study and field study research that was conducted. It is indicated the relevant result with previous research, means that some of findings showing similar when comparing with previous research were conducted by (Ikechi KS & Akanwa UN (2012); Misa Aet al. (2012); Batool S et al. (2012). Based on these findings illustrated that ethical violations in the world of educations have entering critical period and should have been acted upon seriously. In general, the violation occurred because most students want better results, but in the wrong way. Probably the value is going better, but the moral go decline. As limitation of the study which will be better if in an organization has special rules, but as ethics outlined that there is no specific legislation for each of these things are forbidden both in the organization and ethics itself. This research is trying to collect as many issues and science through the study of literature itself and then incorporate the results in the classification based findings point equated with moral principles as a mistake, and serve as a rule. The truth is, finding in the literature is not a principled action. Therefore this rules made, will be used as the standard for this research. And the results of the comparison indicate violations of ethics in education occurred in environmental education in IBA

In this study, it is important to determine the validity and quality of the research. Then the study decides to take the stage of comparison between the findings of research with other findings or regulations related. As its UNSRAT is a state university, of course it is also under the control of Kemendikbud, the laws that have been made are also rules with the possession of educational institutions. It is essential to present the rules, considering plagiarism as one of unethical act in the world of education and being a hot issue lately. Thus plagiarism very clearly opposed by educations community, proving truth through legislation against plagiarism and can directly represent the research to support the fact that showing act of plagiarism occurred in IBA and is more than enough to represent any other measures have also been presented in this study. To maintain the authenticity and validity of this law the author will not be doing the translation. The following will only be included one fragment of the content of the law and more will be shown on the appendix section of this study. The essence of this explanation is plagiarism occurred in the IBA plagiarism is prohibited by the government through legislation. Plagiarism is unethical act. The conclusion is a violation of ethics in educational so occurred in IBA

CONCLUTIONS AND RECOMENDATI ONS

Concl usi ons

Based on the findings, it is very risk to say IBA became one of the institutions that are not compliance to ethics in education. The object in this study saw an ethical violation is not entirely wrong actions and addressing violations of ethics in the world of education as something that is reasonable. . Given these conditions, it can be concluded that the students think about ethics is no longer matter of principle, even if adhered be a barrier to success. In some situations ethics can be violated.

Reco mme ndati ons

1. IBA should conduct outreach primarily related to ethics and especially ethics in educational scope. Institution also may form the special investigation team to evaluate and act on such measures. Students need to be directed against the pattern of thought that would be an institution that became a model for other institutions in this country. Also need to establish the institution standard regulatory that directly prohibits acts which tarnished the value of education, which is also accompanied with punishment for anyone who violates.
2. For anyone who is interested in doing similar research, this research can be used as a reference that will be very helpful. In particular, it is recommended that others to conduct more specific research specifically to examine the issue of 'lecturer undertaken to make-thesis students'.

REFERENCES

- Amstrong M B, Ketz, J. E., Owsen, D,(2002). Ethics education in accounting: moving toward ethical motivation and ethical behaviour. *Journal of Accounting Education* p 2
- Batool, S, Abbas, A, Naemi, Z (2012). Cheating Behaviour Among Undergraduate Student. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*. 3 (2). P.246-253.
- Becker, D A & Ustad, I. (2007). Gender Differences in Student Ethics: are Females Really More Ethical? Plagiarism: *Gross Disciplinary Studies in Plagiarism, Fabrications, and falsifications*. p 77-91
- Ikechi, K S & Akanwa, UN (2012). Unethical Practices in The Nigerian Educational System *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research In Business*. 8 (4). P. 454-458
- Mack, N, M Macqueen, C K, Guest, G, And Namey, E, 2005, ‘‘Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector’s Field Guide’.
- Musa, A, Ismail, J., Ladisma, M (2012). Undergraduates Ethical Behaviour. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 5 (2). P. 297-302.
- Rowland, ML (2012). Unethical Behaviour, Academic Misconduct, & Incivility Does It Occur in Adult Education’s Classroom? *The Ohio State University*. p 324-329.
- Sekaran, U And Bougie, R (2009) ‘‘Research Methods for Business; A Skill Building Approach’. United Kingdom John Wiley & Sons Ltd

